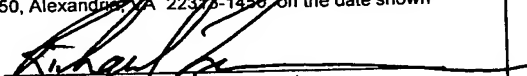


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Title:

ELECTROMECHANICAL TRANSDUCER AND METHOD FOR TRANSFORMING
ENERGIES

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5 **ELECTROMECHANICAL TRANSDUCER AND METHOD FOR TRANSFORMING ENERGIES**

[0001] The invention relates to an electromechanical transducer comprising at least one transducer element which has a multilayer structure comprising at least two layers such that the transducer element is capable of
10 changing its thickness.

[0002] The invention further relates to a method for transforming energies from mechanical energy into electric energy and/or vice versa, the method comprising producing at least two transducer elements which have a multilayer structure comprising at least two layers such that the transducer
15 element is capable of changing its thickness.

[0003] Electrostatic transducers are known wherein an electrostatically moving film is provided e.g. between porous stator plates. In such a solution, the motional amplitude and force of the films remain low or the necessary control voltages are very high. An example of such an electrostatic transducer
20 is disclosed in WO 97/31506.

[0004] WO 99/56498 discloses an electromechanical transducer which comprises layers arranged on top of each other, each layer comprising at least one porous layer and a plastic film arranged at a distance from the porous layer. The porous layer and the plastic film come into contact with each
25 other substantially only at supporting points. The supporting points enable the entire structure to change its thickness. A change in thickness is produced by means of an electric field; as the thickness is reduced, the layers are pressed towards each other, simultaneously pressing the air between the plastic films. However, it takes a great force to press air; therefore, the amplitude of such a
30 transducer remains relatively low.

[0005] An object of the present invention is to provide a novel electromechanical transducer and a method for transforming energies.

[0006] The electromechanical transducer of the invention is characterized in that the transducer element allows air to flow inside the transducer
35 element in the direction of thickness thereof and inside and out of the trans-

ducer element through at least one surface of the transducer element in the direction of thickness of the transducer element.

5 **[0007]** Furthermore, the method of the invention is characterized in that the transducer element allows air to flow inside the transducer element in the direction of thickness thereof and inside and out of the transducer element through at least one surface of the transducer element in the direction of thickness of the transducer element and that the transducer elements are controlled separately.

10 **[0008]** The idea underlying the invention is that the electromechanical transducer comprises at least one transducer element which has a multi-layer structure comprising at least two layers to enable the transducer element to change its thickness. A further idea is that the transducer element allows air to flow inside the transducer element in the direction of thickness thereof and inside and out of the transducer element through at least one surface of the
15 transducer element in the direction of thickness of the transducer element. The idea underlying an embodiment is that the electromechanical transducer is provided with at least one air impermeable layer. The idea underlying a second embodiment is that the electromechanical transducer comprises at least two transducer elements that can be controlled separately. The idea underlying a
20 third embodiment is that the electromechanical transducer comprises at least two transducer elements with an air impermeable layer arranged therebetween. The idea underlying a fourth embodiment is that the electromechanical transducer comprises at least two transducer elements and the outer surfaces of the transducer elements are provided with an air impermeable layer such
25 that air is allowed to flow from a first transducer element to and back from a second transducer element through the surface against the second transducer element.

30 **[0009]** An advantage of the invention is that since air is allowed to flow freely through the surface of an element in the direction of thickness of the element, no force to resist movement occurs when the thickness of the transducer element varies, thus enabling the amplitude of the transducer element to be increased considerably. The transducer element is thus provided with an extremely good efficiency since the layers do not have to work against pressure when the thickness of the transducer element varies, i.e. even a low control
35 voltage enables a relatively large deformation and/or movement to be achieved or, similarly, a deformation and/or movement of the transducer ele-

ment produces quite a strong signal. When the electromechanical transducer is provided with at least one air impermeable layer, the transducer is capable of producing sound pressure. When the electromechanical transducer is provided with at least two transducer elements that can be controlled separately, a structure can be achieved, for example, wherein the acceleration of the centre of mass of the transducer generates energy when the transducer is moved. On the other hand, the centre of mass can also be moved. Furthermore, when the different transducer elements of the transducer can be controlled separately, different directional/sound patterns can be achieved. Providing the outer surfaces of the electromechanical transducer with air impermeable layers such that air is allowed to flow substantially only from one transducer element of the electromechanical transducer to another, and feeding opposite-phase signals into different transducer elements enable an electromechanical transducer to be achieved wherein while one transducer element becomes thinner, another transducer element becomes thicker, and vice versa. However, the thickness of the entire electromechanical transducer thus remains constant and the centre of mass of the entire structure moves. The unperforated surfaces of the transducer move in opposite direction to that of the centre of mass, i.e. although the thickness of the transducer remains unchanged, the surfaces of the element yet move. Furthermore, the surfaces of the transducer move in phase, producing sound or vibration.

[0010] The invention will be described in closer detail in the accompanying drawings, in which

[0011] Figure 1 is a cross-sectional side view schematically showing an electromechanical transducer,

[0012] Figure 2 is a cross-sectional side view schematically showing a second electromechanical transducer,

[0013] Figure 3 is a cross-sectional side view schematically showing a third electromechanical transducer,

[0014] Figure 4 is a cross-sectional side view schematically showing a fourth electromechanical transducer,

[0015] Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view schematically showing a fifth electromechanical transducer as seen obliquely from above,

[0016] Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view schematically showing a sixth electromechanical transducer as seen obliquely from above,

[0017] Figures 7a and 7b schematically show electromechanical transducers in accordance with the invention,

[0018] Figures 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d and 8e schematically show further electromechanical transducers in accordance with the invention,

5 [0019] Figures 9a, 9b and 9c are side views schematically showing embodiments of an electromechanical transducer,

[0020] Figure 10 is a detailed view showing an electromechanical transducer in accordance with Figure 9c,

10 [0021] Figures 11a, 11b and 11c schematically show uses of the electromechanical transducer in accordance with Figure 9c, and

[0022] Figures 12, 13 and 14 are cross-sectional side views schematically showing electromechanical transducers.

[0023] Figure 1 shows an electromechanical transducer 1. The electromechanical transducer 1 comprises a transducer element 2 consisting of a
15 multilayer structure. The transducer element 2 comprises porous layers 3 made of an elastic material. Elasticity herein refers to the bending of a material. The upper and lower surfaces of the porous layers 3 are provided with a metal layer 4. A plastic film 5 serving as a non-conductive layer is attached to the underside of the porous layer 3. The plastic film 5 may be made e.g. of
20 polypropylene, polymethyl pentene or cyclic olefin copolymer. Furthermore, the plastic film 5 may be charged as an electret film.

[0024] The porous layer 3 is provided with projections that serve as supporting points 6 such that an air gap 10 is provided between the plastic film 5 and the porous layer 3 thereunder. The porous layer 3 may be e.g. approxi-
25 mately 200 micrometres thick and the air gap 10 may be e.g. approximately 50 micrometres in magnitude. The plastic film 5, in turn, may be e.g. approximately 30 micrometres thick.

[0025] Electrodes 7 are coupled to the metal layers 4 and 4' between which the air gap 10 resides. A control voltage is supplied between the
30 electrodes 7. The control voltage makes the successive metal layers 4 and 4' to move with respect to each other, i.e. either towards each other or away from each other. The supporting points 6 are located at different points in successive air gaps 10 such that when the metal layers 4 and 4' are pressed towards each other, the porous layers 3 made of an elastic material bend, enabling the
35 transducer element 2 to change its thickness substantially in its entirety. The different layers of the transducer element 2 are further provided with openings

or holes 8 that allow air to flow in and out of the transducer element 2 in the direction of thickness thereof without the air being substantially compressed.

[0026] The upper surface of the electromechanical transducer is provided with an air impermeable layer 9, which can be made of a similar material to that of the plastic film 5; naturally, the air impermeable layer 9 is not provided with any openings or holes. When the transducer element 2 is then compressed, air is allowed to flow through the openings or holes 8 downwards, as indicated by arrow A. When the effect of the control voltage is removed, the porous layers 3 made of an elastic material resume the shape disclosed in Figure 1, in which case air flows upwards as seen in Figure 1. Similarly, if the thickness of the transducer element 2 is increased by the effect of the control voltage between the electrodes 7, air flows upwards as seen in Figure 1 through the openings or holes 8. When the transducer element 2 undergoes deformation, the air impermeable layer 9 also undergoes deformation, producing sound pressure or vibration.

[0027] Figure 2 shows an electromechanical transducer 1 wherein the transducer element 2 comprises plastic films 5 arranged on top of each other and charged as an electret film such that they are provided either with a positive or a negative charge, as illustrated in Figure 2. The underside of the plastic films 5 is provided with a metal layer 4 with electrodes 7 coupled thereto. Supporting points 6 are arranged between the plastic films 5 to provide air gaps 10 between the plastic films 5. The plastic films 5 and the metal layers 4 are provided with openings or holes 8. The supporting points 6 are located at different points in successive layers. Also in this case, the upper surface of the electromechanical transducer is provided with an air impermeable layer 9. The plastic film 5 may be e.g. 30 micrometres thick and the air gap 10 may be e.g. 20 micrometres in magnitude. The operation of the electromechanical transducer of Figure 2 corresponds to that of the electromechanical transducer of Figure 1.

[0028] Figure 3 shows an electromechanical transducer 1 wherein the layers of a transducer element 2 have been constructed by combining two charged plastic films 5 with each other and by providing a metal layer 4 therebetween, an electrode 7 being coupled to the metal layer. Supporting points 6 may be e.g. adhesive points or adhesive strips.

[0029] Figure 4 shows an electromechanical transducer 1, the multi-layer structure of a transducer element thereof comprising a porous layer 3

whose both sides are provided with a plastic film 5. The porous layer 3 may be made e.g. of a carbon fibre or a corresponding conductive porous material. The porous layer can thus also be made e.g. of a metal fibre material, such as a nonwoven metal fibre. Since the porous layer 3 is made of a conductive material, an electrode 7 can be coupled to the porous layer 3. The electromechanical transducer in accordance with Figure 4 comprises no air impermeable layer, so air is allowed to pass through the upper and lower surfaces of the transducer element 2.

[0030] Figure 5 shows an electromechanical transducer comprising two transducer elements 2a and 2b. Both of the transducer elements 2a and 2b have a multilayer structure comprising a porous layer 3 made of a material compressible in its direction of thickness, at least one side of the porous layer being provided with an air permeable metal layer 4 e.g. by vacuum evaporation. The porous material 3 may comprise a permanent electric charge. Electrodes 7 are coupled to every second metal layer 4 and every second metal layer 4 is connected to an earthing electrode 11. The upper and lower surfaces of the electromechanical transducer 1 are provided with an air impermeable layer 9. Since the porous layer 3 is made e.g. of a fibre fabric or another air permeable porous material, and the metal layer 4 is also air permeable, air is allowed to flow from one layer to another in the transducer element and air is further allowed to flow from the upper transducer element 2a to the lower transducer element 2b and vice versa.

[0031] A signal is fed into the upper transducer element 2a, and a corresponding but opposite-phase signal is fed into the lower transducer element 2b, and when the upper transducer element 2a becomes thinner, the lower transducer element 2b becomes thicker, allowing air to flow from the upper transducer element 2a to the lower transducer element 2b. The total thickness of the electromechanical transducer, however, thus remains substantially the same. However, the centre of mass m_0 of the electromechanical transducer 1 moves at the same time. The air impermeable layers 9 constituting the upper and lower surfaces of the electromechanical transducer 1 move in opposite direction to that of the centre of mass m_0 , i.e. although the thickness of the electromechanical transducer 1 does not change, the element actually moves. The upper and lower surfaces move in phase, thus producing sound and vibration. The effect of a control signal on the different transducer elements 2a and 2b can be provided with opposite phase also by changing the charges of the

porous layers 3 of one transducer element 2a or 2b to be of opposite sign to those shown in Figure 5. In such a case, the transducer 1 operates as disclosed above when a similar and also cophasal signal is fed into both of the transducer elements 2a and 2b. Being simple, such a solution is also advantageous when the transducer 1 is used for producing electric energy from the moving or deformation of the transducer 1.

[0032] Figure 6 shows an electromechanical transducer 1 whose transducer element 2 comprises magnetized layers 12 arranged on top of each other and being provided with air gaps 10 therebetween. A magnetized layer 12 is made e.g. of a mixture of a plastic and a powdery magnetic material such that about half the material consists of plastic and half the material consists of the powdery magnetic material. This enables a permanently magnetizable layer to be achieved. The magnetized layer 12 may be e.g. 200 micrometres thick and the air gap 10 may be e.g. 50 micrometres in magnitude. Current conductors 13 are arranged between the magnetized layers 12 in every second gap, as shown in Figure 6. Current I conducted via the current conductors 13 produces the magnetic field \emptyset of the electromagnetic transducer 1. The current conductors 13 are arranged such that in current conductors 13 right next to each other, the current travels in opposite directions, which means that the magnetic fields \emptyset intensify each other. The permanent magnetization in the magnetized layer 12 provides the transducer element 2 with basic compression while vibration is provided by means of the current I. The current conductors 13 can be implemented e.g. by printed circuit technology. The electromechanical transducer constructed of the magnetized layers 12 has a large amount of mass since the magnetic material is heavy. Consequently, the movement of the centre of mass of the element has a considerable effect.

[0033] Figure 7a shows a simplified electromechanical transducer 1 whose both surfaces are air permeable; this is shown by a broken line in Figures 7a, 7b and 8a to 8e. Air is thus allowed to flow via the upper and lower surfaces of the electromechanical transducer, i.e. when, for example, the transducer element 2 becomes thinner, air is discharged via both the upper and lower surfaces. In such a case, the electromechanical transducer has no pressure generation capacity, i.e. it does not produce sound pressure. Such an electromechanical transducer does, however, produce movement or force, or its transformation may be used for producing electricity. Such an electromagnetic transducer 1 can be used e.g. underneath a membrane key for producing

a signal caused by a press of the key; simultaneously, the transducer 1 can be used for producing energy for charging batteries, for instance. Such an electromechanical transducer has an extremely good efficiency since no work is needed for compressing air. The basic idea of the electromechanical transducer of Figure 7a is similar to that of the electromechanical transducer of Figure 4.

[0034] The upper surface of the electromechanical transducer of Figure 7b is provided with an air impermeable layer 9. The solution of Figure 7b thus corresponds with the electromechanical transducer of Figures 1, 2 and 3. Due to the air impermeable layer 9, the electromechanical transducer 1 in question also produces acoustic sound since the mass of the transducer element 2 causes the air impermeable layer 9 to move as the thickness of the transducer element 2 varies.

[0035] Figure 8a shows an electromechanical transducer 1 comprising two transducer elements 2a and 2b arranged on top of each other. Both of the transducer elements 2a and 2b can be controlled separately. If the electromechanical transducer 1 is moved, the acceleration of its centre of mass m_0 generates energy. Such an electromechanical transducer can thus be used e.g. as a battery-charging encasement for a portable device since when being moved, the electromechanical transducer generates energy.

[0036] Figure 8b shows an electromechanical transducer 1 whose lower and upper surfaces are provided with air impermeable layer 9. The structure of Figure 8b corresponds with the electromechanical transducer of Figure 5.

[0037] Figure 8c shows an electromechanical transducer comprising two transducer elements 2a and 2b arranged on top of each other and an air impermeable layer 9 being provided therebetween. When the air impermeable layer 9 in such an electromechanical transducer 1 moves, it produces sound, which means that the electromechanical transducer 1 thus produces sound through itself.

[0038] The basic idea of the solution shown in Figure 8d otherwise corresponds with that of Figure 7b except that two transducer elements 2a and 2b are arranged on top of each other. The transducer elements 2a and 2b can be controlled either separately or conjointly, in phase or in opposite phase. In Figure 8e, the upper transducer element is encapsulated such that its upper and lower surfaces are provided with an air impermeable layer 9 and air is al-

lowed to flow freely through the lower surface of the lower transducer element. In Figures 9a to 9c, the electromechanical transducer is provided with one or more air permeable additional masses 15. The additional mass(es) 15 enable(s) the weight, and thus the mass effect, of the electromechanical transducer 1 to be increased. The additional mass 15 may be e.g. a perforated metal plate or a porous sintered metal plate.

[0039] Figure 10 shows a description of an electromechanical transducer 1 according to Figure 9c in greater detail. Transducer elements 2a and 2b are provided with plastic films 5 arranged on top of each other, and supporting points 6 therebetween. In the upper transducer element 2a, the upper surface of the plastic films 5 is provided with a metal layer 4 and, correspondingly, in the lower transducer element 2b, the lower surfaces of the plastic films are provided with metal layers 4. The plastic films 5 nearest to the air permeable additional mass 15 are provided with holes 8.

[0040] A signal S_1 is fed into the upper transducer element 2a via an amplifier 16a and, correspondingly, a signal S_2 is fed into the lower transducer element 2b via an amplifier 16b. The plastic films 5 nearest to the air impermeable layer 9 comprise no holes 8. The plastic film 5 located nearest to the air impermeable layer 9 and provided with a negative charge is arranged to serve as a sensor in Figure 10. The pressure P measured by this layer, describing the pressure on the surface of the transducer 1, is fed to the amplifier as feedback. The sensor thus measures the pressure of the enclosed gap nearest to the surface of the transducer 1. This feedback linearizes e.g. the operation of the transducer 1 serving as an actuator. Linearization in real time is thus achieved by an analog system, i.e. no complex processors or the like are needed for linearization. The feedback can also be implemented by a so-called current feedback. This is established by measuring the current taken by a transducer element from the poles of a resistor or a capacitor connected in series with the transducer element, and using the measured current signal as a feedback signal.

[0041] In a noise reduction application, the aim may be to keep a desired surface of the transducer 1 immobile and/or the pressure of a desired gap unchanged. In Figure 10, for example, the aim may be to keep the lower surface of the transducer 1 immobile and/or the pressure in the gap thereagainst unchanged. The signal S_2 is then set to zero, and feedback is used for trying to keep the lower surface of the transducer 1 immobile and/or the pres-

sure on the lower surface of the transducer unchanged. The upper surface of the transducer 1 may simultaneously produce sound according to the desired signal S_1 .

[0042] Figures 11a to 11c illustrate how the electromechanical transducer 1 disclosed in Figures 9c and 10 can serve as different elements. The electromechanical transducer 1 may serve e.g. as a cardioid sound source, according to Figure 11a. In such a case, the variations in sound pressure thus only take place at one side of the transducer 1. Arrows B in Figure 9c illustrate how e.g. the upper air impermeable layer 9 moves downwards and the different layers of the transducer element 2a simultaneously also move downwards. The layers of the transducer element 2b also move downwards but the lower surface of the transducer 1, i.e. the lower air impermeable layer 9, does not substantially move. The lower part of the transducer 1, i.e. the lower transducer element 2b, is thus used for producing a signal which compensates for the downwards-active movement produced by the upper part of the transducer 1, i.e. the upper transducer element 2a. This can thus be achieved in the above-described manner by utilizing feedback. It is also possible to feed a signal S_1 into the upper transducer element 2a and a signal whose amplitude is e.g. half the signal S_1 and whose phase is the opposite to that of the signal S_1 into the lower transducer element 2b. This enables the section of the upper transducer element 2a emitting towards the lower transducer element 2b to be attenuated. The magnitude of the signal to be fed into the lower transducer element 2b can further be reduced in accordance with the amount of attenuation of the signal of the upper transducer element 2a while it travels through the transducer 1. A feedback arrangement can also be utilized in this embodiment as well.

[0043] Figure 11b illustrates how the transducer 1 operates as a dipole sound source. The upper air impermeable layer 9 and the layers of the upper transducer element 2a thus move in the same direction as the lower air impermeable layer 9 and the layers of the lower transducer element 2b, as illustrated by arrows C in Figure 9c. The pressure effects are thus of opposite signs at opposite sides of the transducer 1.

[0044] Figure 11c illustrates how the transducer 1 operates as a monopole sound source. The sound pressures at opposite sides of the transducer 1 are thus of the same sign. When the upper air impermeable layer 9 and the layers of the upper transducer element 2a then move downwards, the

lower air impermeable layer 9 and the layers of the lower transducer element 2b move upwards, as illustrated by arrows D in Figure 9c.

[0045] Figure 12 shows a transducer 1 whose transducer elements 2 comprises porous layers 3. The porous layers 3 are made e.g. of a non-woven polyester fibre material. Both surfaces of the porous layer 3 are provided with metal layers 4 e.g. by vacuum evaporation. The metal layers 4 located on both sides of the porous layer are interconnected, the porous layer 3 and the both surfaces thereof thus constituting one unit, to which an electrode is to be coupled. Since the transducer element 2 comprises no electret layers, it is necessary for the solution to employ a bias voltage, referred to as U_0 in Figure 12.

[0046] A signal S_1 is fed into the different layers such that it is filtered using resistors R_1 , R_2 or R_3 . Naturally, there may be more porous layers equipped with metal layers 4, which means that there are also more resistors. The resistors R_1 to R_3 have different magnitudes, which means that each resistor filters off a different frequency from the signal S_1 . When the resistor R_1 is selected to be the smallest one and the resistor R_3 the largest one, substantially all frequencies can be fed into the upper layer while a signal mainly containing low frequencies is fed into the lowest layer. When a layer vibrates at a high frequency, no large movement is needed. At low frequencies, on the other hand, the movement of a layer is quite large. At the lower layers, the total movement thereof corresponds to the magnitude of the variation in thickness of the transducer element 2. The lower layers vibrating at lower frequencies are thus capable of moving quite extensively. The first resistor R_1 may be e.g. in the order of 100 ohms and the second resistor R_2 may be e.g. five times larger than the first resistor R_1 and, correspondingly, the third resistor R_3 five times larger than the second resistor R_2 , etc. The number of layers affects the maximum output a transducer element is capable of producing. Filtering a signal to be fed into the different layers in a different manner improves the efficiency of the transducer element 2 as a whole.

[0047] Successive porous layers 3 constitute a capacitor. In filtering, in addition to or instead of the resistors R_1 to R_3 , coils may also be used whose inductance is adapted to proportionately suit the capacitance between different layers. When vibrating, the different layers also generate electric current. This also causes losses in the resistors and attenuation to the structure.

[0048] In Figure 13, the porous layers 3 are made of an electrically conductive fibre material, such as a nonwoven carbon fibre or a nonwoven metal fibre. Electrodes 7 can then be coupled directly to a porous layer 3. The surface of the porous layer 3, on top of the fibres, may be provided e.g. with a thin spray varnish as a fibre coating agent. The thickness of the spray varnish may be in the order of 1 micrometre, in which case the varnish does not prevent air from passing through the porous layer. The varnish does, however, serve as an insulator, an air gap 10 and the varnish together preventing a short circuit between the porous layers 3.

[0049] If a more complex filtering solution than that shown in Figure 12 is used, each electrode 7 can be provided with exactly the desired frequency. Most preferably, however, a signal comprising all frequencies is fed into the upper layer, a signal wherefrom the highest frequencies have been filtered off is fed into the middle layer, and a signal comprising substantially the lowest frequencies is fed into the lowest layer. From the highest layer, energy is emitted both upwards and downwards but since the lower layers are made of a porous material, they absorb a signal directed thereto from the upper layer. The solution of Figure 13 can be e.g. attached to a wall by its lower surface and still no reflections substantially occur from the backward surface. If a signal is to be fed outwards both from the upper surface and the lower surface, a signal also comprising high frequencies can be fed into the layers nearest to the outer surfaces while the lowest frequencies are fed into the middle layer.

[0050] Figure 14 shows a transducer element 2 comprising porous layers 3 that are either electrically conductive in their entirety or that are provided with electrically conductive surfaces. The surface of a porous layer 3 is provided with an electret layer 14 such that the electret material, such as a cyclic olefin copolymer COC, has been dropped or spread as a powder onto the surface of the porous layer 3. After dropping follows calendering wherein droplets or particles are flattened against the surface of the porous layer 3 by means of a roll. The size of the electret droplets may be in the range of from 0.5 to 1 mm and the distance therebetween must enable air to pass in the direction of thickness of the transducer element 2. Supporting points 6 are made of a non-conductive material. Most preferably, the supporting points 6 are made of a material corresponding to that of the electret layer 14 such that the calender roll flattening the droplets is provided with indentations that leave some droplets or powder higher in order to provide the supporting points 6.

The electret layer 14 may thus be constructed either of droplets or powder such that the electret material is randomly dispersed onto the surface of the porous layer 3. The electret material may also be given the form of a desired raster pattern, for example. Furthermore, the electret material can also be given e.g. the form of stripes arranged onto the surface of the porous layer 3 by utilizing a slit nozzle in the coating procedure. When the electret layer 14 comprises separate points or zones or stripes of the electret material, no holes need to be separately provided in the electret material layer.

[0051] The drawings and the related description are only intended to illustrate the idea of the invention. In its details, the invention may vary within the scope of the claims. A transducer element may thus comprise quite a large number of layers. When the movement of the layers in the direction of thickness is connected in series, the motional amplitude of the transducer element is intensified when the number of layers increases. Furthermore, the electromechanical transducer can be provided with a desired number of transducer elements arranged on top of each other. Furthermore, the electromechanical transducers may be either straight, as shown in the figures, or curved in a desired manner. The electromechanical transducer may be constructed e.g. by forming two films such that a pair of films comprises a non-conductive layer and an electrically conductive layer. The layer structure can be provided by winding the pair of films e.g. into a form of a cylinder. The transducer element is thus provided with a capacitance between the layers and the winding produces a coil, the transducer thus being provided with a certain inductance. The films can be wrapped around an iron plate to provide an iron-core coil. The iron plate also provides a supporting structure for the transducer, and it also serves as an additional mass. The variation in the air permeability of the layers of the transducer element enables the sound emitting properties of the transducer, i.e. the directional pattern of the transducer, to be affected locally. Under similar control, the magnitude of the movement of a layer varies according to air permeability. Air permeability can be changed e.g. by changing the size of the holes 8 and/or the distances therebetween.